



## Care Is Good, Occupancy 105%

## Soweto Hospital: A Crowded Showcase

By John F. Burns  
SOWETO, South Africa, June 19 (NYT) — The first man to come in from the night, blood trailing on the linoleum floor, had a thumb-sized stab wound on the back of his head. A minute later, a young woman staggered through the door on the arm of her mother, with five deep gashes on her face, head and shoulders that she said were inflicted by her boyfriend.

Next came a 19-year-old youth unconscious from a stab wound in his back, the result of a clash with a Zulu, the Zulu term for the gangs of unemployed youths who roam the dusty streets of Soweto after dark. The youth, Michael Masinga, was rushed to the resuscitation unit, where Dr. Basil Campel, a white surgeon, revived him, then cleaned and stitched the wound.

It was 9:45 p.m. on Friday, the beginning of the rush hour in the emergency room of the Baragwanath General Hospital, the largest hospital for blacks in Africa. For the next four hours, a team of doctors, most of them white, worked swiftly to repair the carnage of a weekend night in Soweto, where violent crimes are frequent.

From Stabs to Pneumonia  
By 2 a.m., Dr. Manfred Beck — who described the hospital as a "clinician's paradise" — and his colleagues had treated 105 cases, including many stabbings with knives and sharpened bicycle spokes wielded by muggers, one

human bite and one ruptured spleen from a drunk-driving accident, as well as diagnosing and referring dozens of maladies, including syphilis and pneumonia. For Soweto, where there are as many as 20 murders and 50 assaults reported each weekend and where many others go unrecorded, it was a relatively quiet evening.

"It can be far worse than this," said Perpetua Makhetha, the nursing supervisor in the department, who is black.

The emergency operation provides a vivid glimpse of the problems facing Baragwanath, the largest hospital for the one million residents of Soweto, the black township outside Johannesburg. With 2,600 beds and a staff of 7,000, including 450 full-time doctors and 3,700 nurses, the hospital treats more than 1.1 million outpatients and 85,000 ward cases a year, the heaviest load of any medical facility in South Africa.

The scale and quality of its operations, generally acknowledged as the equal of any white hospital in the country, has made Baragwanath a showcase of what the South African government does for its black population of 18.6 million. A foreigner expressing a negative view of apartheid frequently encounters suggestions that he visit the hospital to see how well blacks really fare.

Visitor Impressed  
After a two-day tour of the hospital, a visitor can only be impressed. Its 17 departments, engaged in everything from open-heart operations to plastic surgery and kidney dialysis, are striking to a layman's eye, and even more so to the expert.

"I've never seen anything better than this anywhere," said Dr. James Long, a British physician who visited the hospital's intensive-care unit. "The equipment is as sophisticated as you'll find."

Even anti-apartheid figures in the medical community concede that Baragwanath's high standards. But they argue that the hospital, good as it is, must be seen in the context of a medical system that favors whites over blacks. The government spends disproportionately high sums on hospitals for whites only, they point out, leaving most blacks with facilities that are overcrowded and not on a par professionally with Baragwanath.

For instance, the \$180-million Johannesburg General Hospital has just opened on a ridge above Parktown, a well-to-do white suburb. Although there are white hospitals in the city that have occupancy rates of less than 60 percent, the new hospital's 2,000 beds and its extensive teaching facilities are restricted to whites except in specialties such as nuclear medicine, that are not available in black hospitals.

Meanwhile, at Baragwanath, the occupancy rate is about 105 percent, meaning that up to 130 patients must sleep on stretchers or mattresses on the floor, or in extreme cases, on chairs in the wards. Despite pleas to the Transvaal provincial administration, the authority responsible, plans for a new 2,000-bed hospital in Soweto are still uncertain after almost a decade of discussion.

Across the country, the picture is in some respects even bleaker. In 1970, the last time that anybody computed the figures, there were 38,685 hospital beds for whites and 97,685 for blacks. Asians and those of mixed race, or one bed for every 98 whites against one for every 179 nonwhites. Since then, the gap has narrowed only marginally, although the accident and disease rates are far higher among nonwhites.

The black hospitals also tend to see diseases at a later stage than white hospitals do, because apathy and lack of education often deter blacks from seeking medical help when symptoms first develop. The same pattern can be seen with assault injuries, with some victims showing up days after receiving potentially fatal wounds, often after serious infections have set in.

For the patients, treatment at the hospital comes cheap. If they can convince admissions clerks that they are unemployed, they pay nothing. Otherwise, they pay one rand a visit, the equivalent of \$1.15, to a maximum of five rand a month. The outlay covers everything, including prescriptions, operations and transportation by ambulance.

## Rebels in Zaire Say They Never Went to Angola

BRUSSELS, June 19 (AP) — The Congo National Liberation Front (FLNC), which claimed responsibility for last month's attack on Zaire's Shaba province, today said in a communiqué that its troops were still in Zaire.

Zaire intelligence last week alerted Western governments that helped President Mobutu Sese Seko war off the invasion that there were about 1,000 rebels massed across the border in Angola.

The communiqué, issued here, denied that the rebels were behind the Angolan border, saying: "These rebels have never left Zaire and the FLNC will strike again and harder against President Mobutu's regime."

Zaire authorities had said that the rebels were facing Luanda, a mining town about half-way between Dilolo and Kolwezi, the site of the main attack that killed about 800.



Gen. Francisco Morales Bermudez, president of Peru, casts his vote in election that will determine the makeup of an assembly to draft a charter under which military rule is to end in 1980.

## All Parties Resisting Peace Conference

## U.S.-U.K. Rhodesia Effort Seen Failing

By David B. Ottaway

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, June 19 (WP) — The U.S.-British peace initiative in Rhodesia appears perilously close to failing as white and black leaders of the three-month-old transitional government continue to hold out against attending an all-parties conference and militant nationalist guerrillas stiffen their conditions for ending the war.

The refusal in particular of the three African members of the government's executive council to go to a Western-sponsored conference occurs at a time of a public crisis of confidence among both black and white supporters of the government over its record and ability to survive.

Since the new interim government was set up under an agreement signed here March 3, its rule has been marked by repeated crises within the executive council, threats by its leading black member, Bishop Abel Muzorewa, to withdraw and several accidental massacres of African civilians caught in cross fire between guerrillas and government troops.

## No Cease-Fire Yet

At the same time there has been no significant progress toward a cease-fire, despite a formal appeal to the guerrillas over a month ago to lay down their arms. Without a cease-fire, it is seriously doubted elections for a black-majority government can be held before the end of this year, as provided for under the March agreement.

All this explains why there is

mounting grass-roots pressure now from the African population for the transitional government to attend an all-parties conference. But its black leaders apparently fear this step would spell political disaster for the March agreement and themselves.

Reports circulating here say the United States and Britain have almost given up on their original idea of convening a general peace conference. They are now said to be simply trying to get the black nationalist leaders in and out of the country to talk directly to each other about some kind of a political settlement to end the escalating war.

But one of the nationalist guerrilla leaders, Robert Mugabe, has rejected outright such direct talks while another, Joshua Nkomo, is hinting strongly that the only issue left to discuss with the transitional government is surrender terms.

## Separate Factions

The two men lead separate factions of the Patriotic Front, the guerrilla alliance that operates from Zambia and Mozambique.

Mr. Mugabe told British envoy John Graham and U.S. Ambassador Stephen Low last week that he was only willing to attend an all-parties conference called to discuss a new constitution for black-majority rule in Rhodesia. The two Western envoys met with him in the Mozambican capital of Maputo.

They have been visiting Salisbury and other African capitals for the past two weeks in another Western bid to get talks under way involving all the parties to the dispute.

Meanwhile, Mr. Nkomo told the black newspaper the National Observer that there would be no end

to the fighting until there was "a clear transfer of real power" to the Patriotic Front.

He added: "You know how wars have ended. They have ended with very short negotiations. But first it must be confirmed there is a real transfer of power."

His remarks reflect the front's attitude that Rhodesia is in a "war situation," where one side eventually has to surrender to the other and the winner takes power.

The hardening position of the Patriotic Front appears to reflect its awareness both of the guerrillas' growing strength inside Rhodesia, and the slow crumbling of support for the transitional government.

## Nkomo Predicts Victory

WASHINGTON, June 19 (NYT) — Mr. Nkomo yesterday predicted victory in 6 to 10 months and vehemently denied that his guerrillas were receiving training from Cuban military personnel in Zambia, where his movement is based.

He was interviewed on television. For months, U.S. officials have estimated that at least 75 Cuban officers and soldiers were in Zambia training the ZAPU guerrillas, led by Mr. Nkomo. The other movement in the Patriotic Front coalition, known as the Zimbabwe African National Union, is carrying on its part in the guerrilla struggle from bases in Mozambique.

Mr. Nkomo attacked U.S. and West European newspapers yesterday for reporting "that there are between 75 and 300 Cubans working with my guerrilla movement."

"This is nonsense, of course," he said. "They are not there." He added that Cuba and East European countries had given both humanitarian aid and military equipment to the Patriotic Front and that ZAPU had sent young people to Cuba for "specialized training" in military-technical knowledge.

But Mr. Nkomo was emphatic in saying, "there are no Cubans with us" in Zambia and in also denying that his movement had military advisers from the Soviet Union or East Germany.

[The Associated Press reported from Lusaka earlier this month (Herald, June 7) that Mr. Nkomo had acknowledged publicly that Cubans were training his 6,000-man force. He was quoted as saying in a published interview that he would use the Cubans and the arms supplied him by the Soviet Union to "scare away" the West from Rhodesia.]

The general view among delegates and observers here is that the moderates are now certain to come under heavy and perhaps intolerable pressure to make further price concessions at December's OPEC meeting if the United States still has not acted to strengthen the dollar by reducing its oil imports.

While Sheikh Yamani said he was "very satisfied" with the outcome of this week's OPEC meeting, more militant delegates did not disguise their anger, or their conviction that Saudi Arabia and Iran are acting as agents of the United States and other Western powers.

"When some countries have a free political will, we'll have a stronger OPEC," famed Libyan Oil Minister Ezzeddin Ali Mabruk.

## Salonica Tremor Panic

SALONIKA, Greece, June 19 (UPI) — An earth tremor, sent thousands of Salonika residents fleeing in the suburbs shortly after noon today. Police reported heavy traffic jams, amid panic attributed to serious tremors that damaged northern Greece last month.

## First Vote Since '60s

## Left Is Said to Win Peruvian Election

LIMA, June 19 (AP) — The moderate-leftist APRA party, led by 85-year-old Victor Raúl Haya de la Torre, appeared today to have won the biggest bloc of seats in voting for a constitutional assembly to lead the military-ruled nation to civilian government by 1980.

The Popular American Revolutionary Alliance (APRA) won 35 percent of an estimated 3.7 million votes cast in yesterday's elections, vote projections indicated today as reported in the press and on television. Official results were not yet available.

Six leftist and ultra-leftist groupings showed unexpected strength in Lima and in big mining and coastal cities, together scoring 27 percent in the projections.

The conservative Popular Christian Party (PPC), led by former Lima Mayor Luis Bedoya Reyes, scored 26 percent. Several conservative groups accounted for the rest.

Observers attributed the leftist showing in part to discontent with recent increases in prices of basic staples, fuel and transportation. Protests against the rises turned into street riots in which 38 persons died, and the election was delayed two weeks.

## Elections in 1980

The military government of Gen. Francisco Morales Bermudez, has said that the 100 members of the assembly will take office July 28 and have a year to reform Peru's 1933 constitution, arranging presidential and congressional elections in 1980.

There were no individual totals available for any of the 1,150 candidates put up by 12 parties. It seemed clear that Mr. Haya de la Torre, who founded the labor-based APRA 50 years ago and has run unsuccessfully for president of Peru several times, will have a strong say in assembly decisions.

Election board officials said it might be two weeks before results from remote parts of the country are known. APRA spokesman Luis Alberto Sanchez predicted that his party would win 36 to 38 of the 100 assembly seats and become the leading force in organizing the transfer of power promised by the military regime.

About 25 percent of the ballots in Lima were blank or invalid, the national television said. A spokesman for the Morales Bermudez government said the vote was "massive and orderly."

There was no reported violence, but retired Gen. Leonidas Rodríguez Figueroa, a leader of the Socialist Revolutionary Party sought by police on charges of inciting to subversion, was arrested at a suburban polling place after he voted. Relatives said a military plane flew him to Argentina, the traditional refuge for Peruvian political exiles.

The voting Sunday was the first in Peru since the civilian government of President Fernando Belaúnde Terry was overthrown in a leftist military coup in 1968. Gen. Morales Bermudez took power in

August, 1975. Mr. Belaúnde's Popular Action Party boycotted the election in protest against continued military rule.

In the past decade, the military has revised the laws governing landholding, labor, education, industry and banking. Conservative and center parties charge that the government has mismanaged the economy, producing an \$8 billion trade deficit and 60 percent inflation.

Two of the seven other military governments in South America — in Bolivia and in Ecuador — have also set 1980 as the target date for return to civilian rule.

## Egypt Bars Israel Offer

(Continued from Page 1)  
palatable to Egypt, the source said.

## Egypt Gets Fund Pledges

PARIS, June 16 (NYT) — Egypt has won pledges of financial support to prevent it from defaulting on its huge foreign debt.

Muñir Benjenet, the vice president of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development who is the chairman of a 14-nation conference meeting here to review Egypt's economic plight, said that about \$650 million had been pledged by Saudi Arabia and other oil-exporting Arab countries. He expressed confidence that the estimated \$1 billion that Egypt needs for international trade payment this year would be found. Japan and the International Monetary Fund will be among the contributors, he said.

In return for this aid, official said privately, donor countries were insisting that Egypt take out a \$750-million IMF loan and carry out the three-year domestic austerity program this organization would impose as a condition. The new IMF loan agreement will be announced soon, sources said.

Mr. Benjenet said that the expected improvement in Egypt's finances, together with the likelihood of further aid, means Egypt could continue repaying the \$7 billion it owes foreign banks and governments without rescheduling payments.

## Rebellion

## In Lebanon

(Continued from Page 1)  
the rightist Phalangist party — weeks to get out of northern Lebanon.

"I personally guarantee that no one will be harmed or touched before the end of the month," Mr. Franjich said. "But those Phalangists who stay will pay dearly."

A Beirut diplomat quoted a rightist source as saying that a man as 20 persons had been slain by Franjich supporters.

## Israel Said to Seize Ship

BEIRUT, June 19 (AP) — Reports from Lebanon said today that Israeli naval units seized a cargo ship from Cyprus after a one-hour battle in which a Lebanese patrol boat was disabled.

A statement from the army command here said two Lebanese patrol boats were escorting the ship to Lebanon's naval base in Jieh, 1 miles north of Beirut, when they were attacked yesterday.

Israeli officials denied that the cargo ship was attacked. They said that the ship had been searched and released.

## Rhodesia Says 18 Blacks Die

SALISBURY, June 19 (UPI) — The Rhodesian military command said today that 18 blacks had died in the guerrilla war in the last two days, including a black cyclist who detonated a land mine.

The combined operations headquarters communiqué said that it was the first time since the war began nearly six years ago that a land mine was detonated by a bicycle.

An African farmer, his wife and child were "murdered by terrorists," the communiqué said, but gave no further details.

## Expects to 'Be Sacked'

## Egypt Envoy in Portugal Assails Sadat

LISBON, June 19 (UPI) — The Egyptian ambassador to Portugal today denounced President Anwar Sadat as a "dictator" and accused him of reducing the country's armed forces to impotence.

Ambassador Saadeddin Shazly described Mr. Sadat's Israeli peace initiative as having turned Jerusalem more "intransigent," and he said that it cut the capabilities of the armed forces by 60 percent of its pre-1973 standard.

In a letter distributed to the press, Gen. Shazly said that recent measures taken by his government against the rightist and leftist opposition surpassed the draconian laws of Portugal's half-century-long Salazarist dictatorship.

"The new laws... are even more severe than all the anti-democratic laws which Salazar introduced in all his political life," Gen.

Shazly said. "Sadat is now driving all his political opponents to prison. Those who are criticizing his visit to Jerusalem are considered to be endangering national security and those who are criticizing his economic policy as non-socialist are considered to be endangering the social peace of the country."

## No Resignation

Gen. Shazly, who has been in Portugal for nearly three years, said that he had not submitted his resignation as ambassador, nor had he presented his accusations directly to the Egyptian government.

"I am awaiting their response to my communiqué to the press," he said. "Sadat does not allow any criticism of his policies so I will probably be sacked very shortly."

Entitled "Sadat's Autocratic Regime Hides Itself Behind a Facade

of Powerless Democratic Institutions," the statement charged that "if there were real democracy in Egypt, we could not have those that are imposing foreign policy [if peace initiative toward Israel] on Sadat."

Gen. Shazly, 57, who served as army chief of staff during the 1973 war with Israel, described the results of Mr. Sadat's peace policy as having:

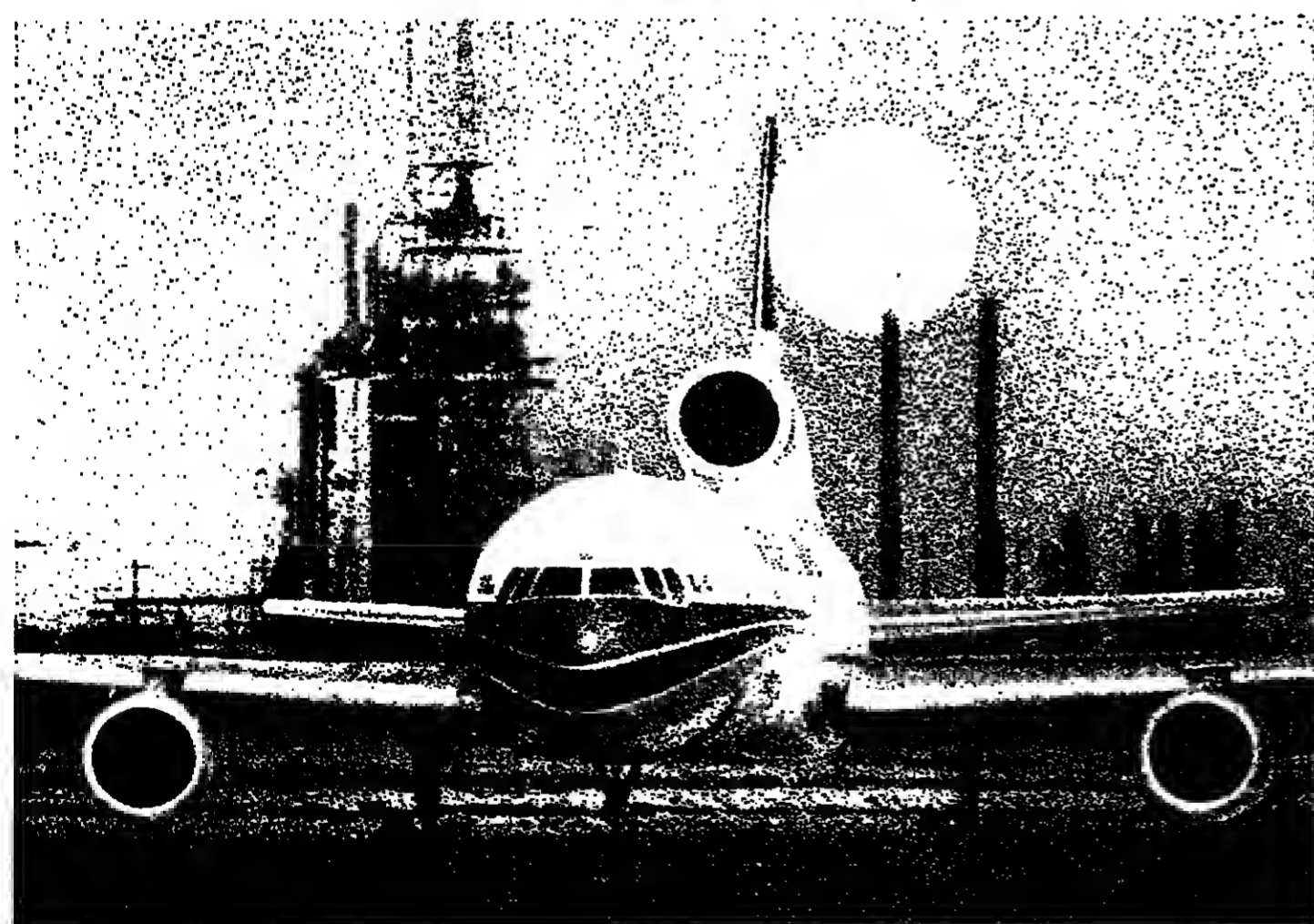
- Made Israel "more intransigent than ever before."
- Caused the Egyptian armed forces to "lose much of the vigor," so that their capabilities are estimated at 60 percent of their pre-1973 strength.
- Shaken Arab solidarity to its lowest point in the past 30 years.
- Diminished Egypt's role among the countries of the Third World.

In his three-page letter in English, Gen. Shazly said that Mr. Sadat's recently published memoirs were filled with "wrong stories about his political opponents at the threatened to unmask them with his own account of events."

"Some of these stories I had witnessed with my own eyes or heard with my own ears," he said. "I have the power and capability to prove them."

Gen. Shazly said that he expected Mr. Sadat to "savagely attack him for his criticism but that was not worried about the reaction. 'I do not care much about what they say now,' he said. 'I care much about what they will say at the fall of the Sadat regime.'"

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طيران الخليج

# For Compensation of Tax Losses

## U.S. May Reject California Aid Pleas

By Ellen Hume

WASHINGTON, June 19 — Like a giant pair of scissors, Proposition 13 is not only slashing through the budgets of California's state and local governments, but threatening to cut off the state's claim to \$5.3 billion a year in U.S. aid.

At stake are federal funds that California uses for such basic needs as child support, schools, libraries, medical aid and highways — 215 federal aid programs in all. To qualify for the funds, state and local governments must put up some of their own money each year.

California may no longer have that money. Proposition 13, the heavily initiative voted by the state's citizens on June 6 to cut property tax by 57 percent, goes into effect on July 1.

While California officials scramble to decide which of these programs they can do without, federal officials and Congress are bracing for what they believe will be a deluge of requests for special help. Painful decisions are in prospect.

An official said as he waited here for the onslaught of emergency requests: "What do you save — hospitals? Welfare? Education? Libraries? We have to wait for the

state and the counties to make their budget decisions. We're at the end of a long chain of dominoes and we're waiting for them to fall."

### Should Colorado Pay?

"I would bet you every California agency will be on the doorstep of Congress and the White House asking for dough," said Rep. Timothy Wirth, D-Colo., one of five House members who have formed a Proposition 13 study group with the blessing of the House leadership.

"It will create a very interesting public policy question," Rep. Wirth said. "How much do we give to bail out programs in California that the voters have chosen to chop off? Should taxpayers in Colorado and South Carolina pay to prevent lowered services in California?"

The congressional response to helping California may be "viciously negative," Rep. Wirth warned. He observed that, unlike New York's financial problem, California's was created willingly by the voters.

"The natural response is, 'You made your bed, now lie in it,'" agreed Rep. Lionel Van Deerlin, D-Calif.

Like California's 42 other U.S.

representatives and its two senators, he is in a quandary. Normally they try to wrest as many federal dollars for their state as they can.

Now many are concerned that if California gets special treatment it could set a dangerous precedent for other states which may join the tax revolt. "If we start doing this for California, we have to do it for every state," said Rep. Augustus Hawkins, D-Calif., who has championed federal bail-outs for local problems in the past.

Faced with unsympathetic attitudes in Washington, some California officials are said to be considering ways to overlook the federal matching requirements and keep spending federal money even if doing so violates the law.

"School district officials are looking for (federally funded) places to put those teachers," said a state education official. "They can't do it legally. But they can hope that three years from now, when the auditors catch up to them, they'll have retired."

Or communities might divert federal funds illegally to pay for basic services. Cities in California could be tempted to use federal money already in the pipeline "for other things," a Los Angeles lobbyist in Washington has remarked, even though "federal agencies are going to be screaming."

### Deaf Ears

Some Washington officials are worried that special federal assistance could backfire. If California's cutback were cushioned with federal dollars, people in the state might fail to recognize "the negative impact" of their tax revolt.

"If they don't close the schools and so forth, people are going to say 'See? It was all a sham,'" a White House official said. "The irony of the whole thing is, it forces a reliance on the government farther away from the people — state and federal government, rather than local government."

Gov. Edmund Brown Jr.'s request that the federal government return some of its anticipated \$2 billion federal income tax windfall from Proposition 13 — created by homeowners' loss in property tax deductions — is likely to fall on deaf ears in Congress.

"I don't know anybody who would suggest that we attempt to earmark federal revenues for a state from which they came," said Rep. James Corman, D-Calif., a member of the House Ways and Means Committee.

A more hostile response came from Rep. Andy Jacobs, D-Ind., who introduced a bill last week to prohibit such a special spending mandate. "I don't want to see Proposition 13 turn into the old shell game, with you-know-who shelling out," he said.

Los Angeles Times



Kansas showboat owner Bruce Rogers and his wife, Vida.

## 17 Die in Weekend Storms Over U.S. Midwest, Northeast

NEW YORK, June 19 (AP) — Thunderstorms and tornadoes killed at least 17 persons and caused widespread damage and power outages during the weekend in the Midwest and Northeast.

In Pomona, Kan., a tornado overturned a dinner-theater showboat on Lake Pomona, killing at least 14.

In Salt Lake City, high winds brought the Salt Lake Festival of the Arts to a premature close and slightly injured a man who was among five persons swept 20 feet into the air while trying to hold down a parachute awning that was suspended over a stage.

Two men were killed by lightning in Columbus, Ohio, where wind ripped part of the roof from a bowling alley.

A cold front — with hail, high winds and rain — swept through southern Indiana, destroying a mobile home, downing power lines and killing at least one person. A gas and electric company lineman was electrocuted while attempting to restore power to an area north of Evansville, authorities said.

## Carter to Visit Germany In July

BONN, June 19 (AP) — President Carter's visit to West Germany and West Berlin was officially confirmed today.

An official statement said that the president and Mrs. Carter will pay a state visit to West Germany July 14 and 15, before an economic summit of Western world industrial leaders which Mr. Carter will attend in Bonn July 16.

### Guinea Leader in Qatar

NICOSIA, Jun 19 (AP) — President Ahmed Sekou Touré of Guinea arrived in Qatar today on the third leg of a tour of Arab states. Qatar radio reported. He had previously visited Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and plans to visit Bahrain and Egypt before returning home, according to Arab radio reports.

## News Analysis

## Canal Pacts Will Not End Inter-American Tensions

By Alan Riding

PANAMA CITY, June 19 (NYT) — "If the United States doesn't reach agreement with Panama on a new Canal treaty, it will never hear the end of the subject from Latin America," a South American diplomat warned a year ago. "But if it does, it will never hear the issue mentioned again."

The presence of several Latin American leaders at Friday's ceremonies in which President Carter and Panama's Brig. Gen. Omar Torrijos exchanged the instruments of ratification for the treaties suggested that Washington is still receiving some credit for agreeing to surrender the canal by the year 2000.

A joint statement issued after a meeting Saturday between Mr. Carter, Gen. Torrijos, the presidents of Venezuela, Colombia and Costa Rica and the premier of Jamaica described the conclusion of the treaties as a "historic step forward in inter-American relations."

But despite the "new era" rhetoric that enveloped the gathering, Latin American officials and U.S. diplomats are cautioning the Carter administration against using the agreement as the cornerstone of its policy toward the southern continent.

"The treaties have removed a problem from the past," a Venezuelan official said, "but they don't tell us anything about the future. They mark the end of an old chapter rather than the beginning of a new one."

During the negotiations, the dispute became an important symbol of Latin American resentment toward the United States, providing a rare opportunity for the region to stand united against Washington and enabling individual countries to express their particular frustrations with the United States through an acceptable diplomatic issue.

But beyond the flowing phrases about regional solidarity, some countries, not least Brazil and Argentina, were largely indifferent to the Panamanian cause. Others, such as Peru and Ecuador, were actually worried by the prospect of a canal operated by Panama.

When Latin American heads of state were invited to Washington last September to witness the signing of the treaties, most accepted happily, not to celebrate the long-awaited agreement, but rather — particularly in the case of military dictators — for the opportunity to be received by and photographed with Mr. Carter.

The settlement of the Canal dispute has therefore left Latin America without a respectable weapon to use against the United States in diplomatic forums. But it cannot

hope to defuse the underlying inter-American tensions. State Department experts are concerned that the Carter administration is gambling too heavily on winning Latin American goodwill from its considerable efforts to conclude the canal issue and to obtain Senate ratification of the treaties.

"We've warned the White House that the treaties are not very marketable in Latin America," a State Department official noted.

Ironically, Gen. Torrijos, who has long had an image in the United States of a fiery anti-U.S. nationalist, has become one of Mr. Carter's strongest admirers in Latin America, describing him last week as "a man of great morality fully dedicated to the cause of the weak."

But elsewhere on the continent Mr. Carter remains a controversial figure. His human-rights policy has generated the resentment of many military rulers who, in the words of President Anastasio Somoza of Nicaragua, believe it is opening the way for communism.

### Dividing Issue

At a regional level, the human-rights policy has divided Latin America. According to Saturday's communiqué, only the civilian democracies are prepared "to speak out for human rights and fundamental freedoms everywhere and to work to eliminate repression." Accompanying this has been a willingness by the handful of democracies to pressure military regimes to organize free elections.

The other fresh element introduced by the Carter administration into inter-American relations has been renewed concern for keeping Latin American countries free of nuclear weapons and for reducing their purchases of offensive conventional weapons.

But Brazil insists on purchasing a uranium enrichment plant from West Germany, albeit for peaceful purposes, while countries denied arms by the United States have been turning to France, Italy, West Germany and Israel.

On the economic issues that most worry Latin America, there has been little response from Washington. The huge U.S. trade deficit — even though it is a surplus in respect to Latin America — has made it impossible for the Carter administration to relax controls on many imports from the region. Similarly, Latin America believes that the United States has not helped encourage equitable and stable prices for such crucial commodities as copper, tin, sugar and coffee, which deeply affect regional growth rates.

## U.S. Mayors, Noting Tax Revolt, Urge Federal Spending Cut

ATLANTA, June 19 (NYT) — The United States Conference of Mayors, having lobbied for years for expanded federal urban aid and costly new social programs, has been thrown into confusion by the June 6 California vote to slash property taxes.

In a departure from tradition, mayor after mayor took the microphone at a session of the conference yesterday to demand that the federal government spend less. "The Conference of Mayors must get squarely behind the president and curb inflation," said Mayor Lita Cockrell of San Antonio, Tex. "It's about time the federal government tightened its belt." Mayor Robert Quirk of Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio, echoed.

The California action is threatening to spread to other states. It has already underscored the complexities and ironies of the love-hate relationship between city governments and Washington.

"The revolt, many mayors said, is not against them but against inflation, and federal and state governments are the chief culprits. The mood of many at the conference was summed up by Mayor Roger Baker of Springfield, Ohio, when he said: "If we had the choice of more federal money and programs versus bringing down the inflation rate, many would opt for cutting inflation."

### Resentment at New Tax Devices

There was some squirming, however, when Wayne Anderson, executive director of an advisory commission on intergovernmental relations, pointed out that the fastest-growing federal expense has been aid to local governments. Such aid has increased from \$7 billion to \$80 billion in less than two decades.

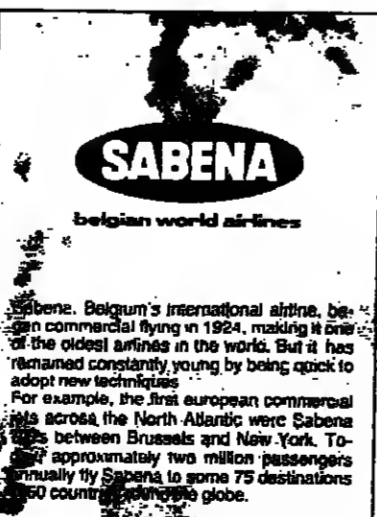
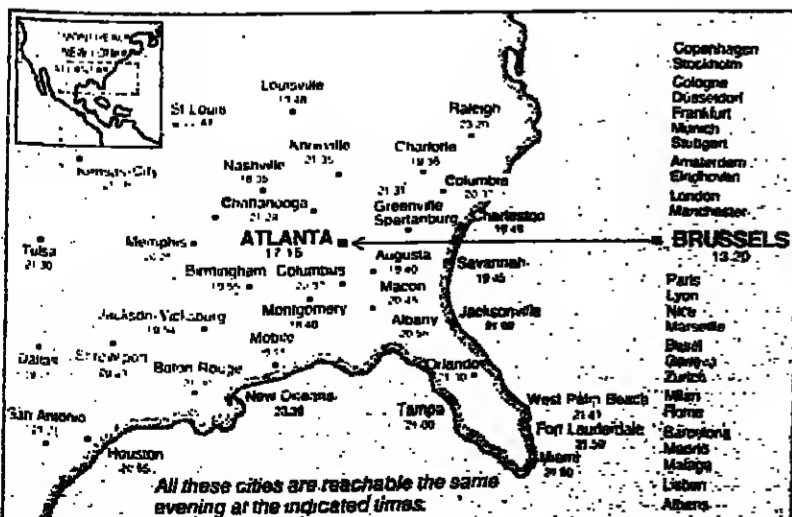
Compounding the problem is the fact that much federal aid is on a matching basis and sometimes requires a "maintenance of effort," in which local spending may not be reduced when federal aid is accepted. On the average, cities put up 43 cents for every federal dollar received — so reduced property taxes can mean reduced federal aid.

A major event in trans-atlantic air travel.

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## Beverly Hills Housewarming Draws a Crowd

## Saudi Sheikh Holds Party at \$7-Million Home in U.S.

By Robert Lindsey

BEVERLY HILLS, Calif., June 19 (UPI) — Joe Tilen, the mayor of Beverly Hills, bounded down the spiral staircase from the bedroom suite and looked amazed. "Nine hundred million," he said. "That's what they said the family is worth — \$900 million. They're very open about it."

The mayor was not the only one amazed Saturday night, when a young Saudi Arabian sheikh who lives in Beverly Hills opened his mansion to neighbors.

The 23-year-old sheikh was not there. There was a rumor that he had run off with a local girl and another that he had so embarrassed his father that he had been sent to one of the family's three palaces in Saudi Arabia. But his father, Sheikh Mohammed Shamsuddin al-Fassi, a member of the Saudi Arabian royal family who bought the home for his son and gave the party, would say only that the son was "away on business."

Since the son, Sheikh Mohammed S.A. al-Fassi, and his 19-year-old wife moved into and

began redecorating the 38-room house on Sunset Boulevard early this year, it has become a something of a landmark.

The family painted the 61-year-old white mansion lime green, placed plastic flowers in Romanesque urns facing the boulevard and painted white statues with skin tones and colors. Mr. Tilen and other city officials said that they were deluged with complaints, and traffic jams of sightseers became a daily problem.

But after a long evening of

music, dancing, drinking and dining, it appeared that the elder sheikh had begun to make peace with Beverly Hills.

Several months ago, the family said that it would invite neighbors to view the home when the decorating was completed. The neighbors finally came, and long-time Beverly Hills dwellers could not remember any party that had drawn such a large number of acceptances.

For more than three hours, Cadillacs, Rolls-Royces, Ferraris, Mercedes, Jaguars and lesser auto-

mobiles paraded onto the grounds of the mansion; not all of Beverly Hills was there, but more than 600 persons came.

Many were the anonymous millionaires, curious to see the home of a near-billionaire; others were show personalities such as Pat Boone, Fred MacMurray, Lloyd Bridges and Cornell Wilde.

There were three bars, 30 pounds of iced Iranian caviar, huge Maine lobsters, mounds of hot and cold prawns, shish kebabs, mousse, a table of Middle Eastern dishes,

Robert Mondavi cabernet sauvignon and Johannesburg Riesling, and Schramberg blanc noir champagne.

## \$7-Million Investment

The elder sheikh paid \$2.4 million for the house and, in a friendly news conference in his son's bedroom — the one next to the \$60,000 master bathroom, which had a mirrored ceiling and an elevated velvet-covered circular bed that rotated — he said that the total investment in the house was about \$7 million.

After parking attendants took their cars away, the visitors bypassed the bars and outdoor buffets and headed straight for the interior of the house to check out reports about bizarre decorative touches.

At one end of the first floor was the billiard room, with red billiard tables, red carpet, red velvet scimitars on the walls and a red-draped ceiling that gave the room the appearance of a tent.

This room was adjacent to the smaller of two living rooms. Here the dominant color was green. There were revolving motorized crystal chandeliers and a full-sized model of a stuffed animal.

Off of this room was the young wife's study, decorated by European and Middle Eastern art, her high school graduation diploma and an antique desk that an Arab host in a tuxedo said was identical to one used by a king of Spain.

## Ceiling Frescoes

The spacious main living room was furnished eclectically and displayed Arabian-motif paintings, batches of lions and leopards and ceiling frescoes painted with Arabian scenes. Off of this room was the smaller of two dining rooms. In the decorations included plastic three-dimensional photographs of nude women wearing veils over their faces, and a painting on black velvet of the San Francisco Bay Bridge.

The main dining room, which was oval, had a table with 22 chairs. The final major room on the first floor, painted peach and white, was shaped like the interior of a mosque, with an organ in the center and a floor lamp shaped like a woman.

In the basement there was a large discotheque containing a stunning light-and-sound system that we said to have cost the family \$100,000.

The father, who owns a trading company, arrived about 7 p.m. in a yellow, oversized limousine behind two motorcycled policemen. He was wearing a white raw-silk suit, a dark blue shirt and a white tie; his appearance reminded some guests of Chicago in the Prohibition era.

Many of the neighbors who were able to meet him — and many could not because of the crowd — said afterward that they had found him a warm, friendly man who seemed sincere in saying that he did not want to offend his neighbors.

With three bodyguards and two assistants, he walked among them and repeatedly said that he was happy to be in Beverly Hills and thanked the guests for coming. Mr. Tilen welcomed him and said that Beverly Hills was glad to have the family.

"In my religion," Sheikh al-Fassi told a group of reporters, "we believe that seven neighbors to the right and seven neighbors to the left are just like brothers. I am proud they have come to my house. It is their house."

"I want to be a good neighbor," he said more than once, seemingly chagrined by all the fuss caused by his son. When a reporter asked what he thought about statues showing frank sexual couplings, he blushed and said: "I don't think I will give my approval."

And he said, if the neighbors disapproved of them, the offending statues would be removed. When he was asked what he would do with the statues, the sheikh, with a straight face that later broke into a grin, said: "I'm thinking of keeping them and giving them as a present to the City Council."

## Russia Warns Japan On Pact With China

TOKYO, June 19 (AP) — The Soviet Union warned Japan today that if it concluded a peace treaty with China it would be joining hands with a government that is instigating a menace of war.

"This will be adverse to peace and stability in the Far East," said a Soviet government statement that Soviet Ambassador Dmitri Polyanski handed to Japanese Deputy Foreign Minister Keisuke Arita.



JUST VISITING — Heidi, a 7-year-old Saint Bernard in Prince George, British Columbia, looks as though she has just visited a taxidermist, but she actually is visiting a friend, whose masters have cut a lookout hole in the fence to enable their dog to keep an eye on things.

## 'Nobody Can Overthrow Me,' He Says

## Shah Belittles Iran Opposition Threat

WASHINGTON, June 19 (AP)

The Shah of Iran says he does not feel threatened by the recent wave of demonstrations and street riots in his country, which he blames on a strange coalition of religious reactionaries and Communists.

"Nobody can overthrow me," the Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi said in an interview with U.S. News & World Report published yesterday. "I have the support of 700,000 troops, all the workers and most of the people. Wherever I go, there are fantastic demonstrations of support."

"I have the power, and the opposition cannot be compared in strength with the government in any way."

The Shah attributed the upsurge of opposition to his policy of political liberalization.

"This increase in the freedom of my political opponents has enabled them to be active against me, and because of the liberalization, I have not been exercising my strength," he said.

"But let them do what they want," the Shah added. "They would like me to put them in jail and make martyrs out of them, but I won't."

## Rejects 2-Party System

But he said he had no intention of trying to create a two-party political system within Iran.

"In the past, we have had two parties, and one always dominated to the exclusion of the minority," he said. "Now, we will have a single party, but inside of it there will be room for debate and discussion, with various factions competing."

"There will be elections for the legislature, with several candidates running for each spot. And the legislature can vote against the government."

## Belgium Chief Reaches Accord With Partners

BRUSSELS, June 19 (AP) — King Baudouin of Belgium today turned down Premier Leo Tindemans' request to resign after the premier met with political leaders and ironed out differences that had threatened the survival of the four-party coalition.

Mr. Tindemans said at a press conference that he and other political leaders had agreed on a schedule to pass bills on the decentralization of power, budget cuts and special powers to limit government expenses without referring to the parliamentary institutions.

There were also conflicts among the partners — the Social Christians, the Socialists and two smaller language parties: the Francophone Front and the Volksunie — on the evolution of economic powers to three regions: Flanders, Brussels and Wallonia.

## New Zealander in Bonn

BONN, June 19 (AP) — New Zealand Foreign Minister Brian Talboys arrived in Bonn today for talks about ways to improve his country's cooperation with the European Economic Community.

WASHINGTON, June 19 (AP)

enment if they feel it is wrong on a particular issue.

"From the village councils up to the provincial councils and the parliament, the people will have the right to vote," he added.

## Party Is Reactivated

TEHRAN, June 19 (AP) — Three Iranian parliament deputies resigned today from the ruling party, Rastakiz, to join the Pan-Iran-

ist Party, reactivated by its founder and leader Mohsen Pezeshkpour.

In an open session of Majlis, the lower house, Mr. Pezeshkpour criticized the ruling party for inefficiency and for failing to satisfy the political needs of the nation. He said he therefore had decided yesterday to reactivate the Pan-Iran-

ist Party, which stopped functioning in 1975 when the Shah abolished the multiparty system in favor of single party.

## U.S. Agency Urged to Impose Controls on Funeral Industry

NEW YORK, June 19 (NYT) — The staff of the Federal Trade Commission, in a 526-page report based on more than five years of research, has proposed regulations aimed at reforming the U.S. funeral industry.

The commission is expected to act on the proposals by early next year and acceptance could trigger a court challenge by the National Funeral Directors Association. Royal Keith, a funeral director from Yakima, Wash., and president of the association, said that he found the report so "shrill, unfair and lopsided" that he has no faith in its credibility.

Among the practices cited by the report that would become illegal if the proposals are adopted:

- Embalming without permission and misrepresenting its legal need and hygienic value.

- Removing bodies from hospitals and other institutions without authorization and refusing to release bodies to families who want them taken to another mortuary.

- Trying to persuade families that an expensive coffin is needed to transport bodies to a crematory, even when cremation is not preceded by a ceremony or viewing of the body.

- Overcharging for funeral-related services that the undertaker does not perform but helps arrange, such as flowers and honoraria for clergy.

- Misrepresenting the need for grave liners, when "there is no state law which requires a vault."

- Failing to tell survivors in clear terms the prices of various elements of funeral ritual.

- Harassing or intimidating anyone who would buy or sell low-cost funerals that, according to the mainstream of the funeral industry, lack ritual or "familiarization."

In the report, the staff said that it "cannot provide sufficient recognition of the many funeral directors who serve their communities courteously, ethically and effectively." But it added: "It should be emphasized that, in general, the practices addressed by the rules are not isolated occurrences confined to an unethical few. In fact, the most significant funeral problems which consumers face are practices which are widely used and even condoned by a large percentage of the nation's 20,000-plus funeral homes."

## Red Brigades Defy Court As Trial Goes to the Jury

TURIN, June 19 (AP) — The trial of the founder and 14 members of the Red Brigades went to the jury today after the defendants called the assassination of Aldo Moro by their comrades the "highest expression" of their fight against the state.

Sources said it might take the jury more than two days to reach a verdict.

The 15 members of Italy's most feared terrorist group issued a joint statement underlining the revolutionary purposes of their organization and saying the killing of Mr. Moro, five times premier of Italy, was the "highest expression" of the milder and wider offensive by the revolutionary movement against the regime.

Mr. Moro, president of the Christian Democratic Party, was kidnapped by the Red Brigades March 16, given a "people's trial" and then shot dead and left in a car parked in central Rome May 9.

The 16-page political statement was read from their barred cage by defendants Arnaldo Lombardi and Nadia Mantovani, the latter the

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Time Bomb Blast

AOSTA, Italy, June 19 (UPI) — A time bomb exploded in front of an office of the Christian Democratic Party during the night and group calling itself the "Revolutionary Action Attack Squad" claimed responsibility in a leaf left at the scene.

In Milan, the police said extremists threw a firebomb through a window of another Christian Democratic office that caused only light damage.

## EEC-ASEAN Talks Set

BRUSSELS, June 19 (AP) — second conference on improving industrial cooperation between the Association of South East Asian Nations and the European Commission, the Common Market's executive, will be held at Jakarta, Indonesia, in February, a Common Market spokesman announced today.

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## Obituaries

Sir Dingle Foot, Lawyer,  
Former U.K. Politician

HONG KONG, June 19 (AP) — Sir Dingle Foot, 73, an eminent British lawyer and former politician, died last night in his Hong Kong hotel room, the police reported today.

Sir Dingle, one of the distinguished sons of the late Liberal member of Parliament, Isaac Foot, was to have appeared in court today to represent a client in an appeal case here.

Sir Dingle, knighted in 1964, was parliamentary secretary to the Ministry of Economic Warfare in Churchill's wartime coalition government 1940-45. He was solicitor-general in the Labor government of Harold Wilson 1964-67.

## Brother John

His brother Michael, a left-wing Labor legislator, is now leader of the House of Commons. Another brother, Hugh, is a former governor of Cyprus and ambassador in the British mission to the United Nations.

Another brother, John, a solicitor and chairman of the U.K. Im-

migrants Advisory Service, is the life peer Lord Foot.

At Oxford Dingle Foot was president in 1928 of the Oxford Union, the university debating society and the launching pad for many a distinguished career. He took up the law and was admitted to the bar in 1930.

He became a prominent international lawyer, appearing in court in Bahrain, Ceylon, Ghana, India, Malaya, Nigeria, Rhodesia, Sierra Leone and Hong Kong.

Like his father, he began his career as a Liberal member of Parliament. But he shifted to the Labor Party in July 1956 and in 1957 became Labor MP from Ipswich. He held that seat until he was defeated in the 1970 general election.

In 1945 Sir Dingle was a member of the British delegation to the San Francisco conference that set up the United Nations.

## Clifford Allen

NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 19 (UPI) — Rep. Clifford Allen, D-Tenn., 66, a controversial and colorful figure in Tennessee politics for 30 years, died yesterday at St. Thomas Hospital.

Before entering Congress in a special election in 1975, Rep. Allen served three full terms as Davidson County tax assessor.

Earlier, he served three terms as a state senator and made three unsuccessful races for governor. He was a delegate to the state's 1971 constitutional convention and ran twice for mayor of Nashville.

His election to Congress in 1975 was based largely on a fight he waged against increased power rates by the Tennessee Valley Authority, which he frequently criticized.

## Niels Onstad

OSLO, June 19 (AP) — Shipowner and art lover Niels Onstad, who with his famous wife, the late figure skating queen and movie star Sonja Henie, donated a multimillion dollar art center to Norway, died Saturday.

Abductors Free  
Italian Hostage

PALERMO, Italy, June 19 (UPI) — Kidnappers released the son of a wealthy chemical industry executive today, 17 months after his abduction, in return for a 5-billion lire (\$5.3-million) ransom, the police said.

Officers said that Nicola de Nura, 50, a movie producer who was kidnapped a year ago Jan. 11 in Milan, was released near the Sicilian town of Gela. They said that he appeared to be in satisfactory condition.

The kidnappers had demanded \$11.5 million for his release, but the family refused to pay. Officers said that the family paid \$2.2 million last year, but the kidnappers held out for more. They said that the final payment was made in March despite official attempts to freeze the family's assets.

Bacteria Find Encourages  
Search for Life in Space

By Richard D. Lyons

WASHINGTON, June 19 (NYT) — Scientists who last year pinpointed a "third kingdom" of life — a class of organisms simpler than bacteria — say they have identified two more of the kingdom's remarkable members.

The newly identified forms of life, which use salts and acids as food, are primitive organisms rarely found in nature, called halophiles and thermococci.

Together with the previously reported group — the methanogens, high digest carbon dioxide — they make up a distinct kingdom of life called the archaeobacteria, far simpler than bacteria and possibly older.

Their discovery, said Carl Woese, the leader of the scientific group, had pushed paleobiology back almost as far as the common ancestor of all life. It was doubtful if this precursor would ever be unified, he added, "since it is too simple a creature to have left fossil evidence, and it is unlikely that any of its forms survive in the earth's environment today."

## Thrives on Salt

His point was that the earth's environment when the first forms of life evolved 4 billion years ago was radically different from today's in its temperature, atmospheric gases, pressure and other vital conditions. Some indications of these differences can be found in environments of the halophiles (thermococci).

The former has been detected in Great Salt Lake and in the Red Sea, and it flourishes in the high of salted fish, in which its protective and deep reddish color is not and discoloration. It lives on sodium salts of calcium and magnesium. It apparently can live without a high salt environment.

Mr. Woese, a professor in the department of genetics and development at the University of Illinois, published the group's new findings in the current issue of the Journal of Molecular Evolution. His co-authors are George Fox, Linda Margum and Kenneth Lueders.

Other scientists, including Thomas Langworthy of the University of South Dakota and Thomas Brock of the University of Wisconsin, have isolated thermococci from a pool of hot water at Yellow-

## Elsewhere in Universe

Mr. Langworthy said the knowledge that forms of life exist in such a harsh environment "extends the yardstick for the possibility of life on other planets."

Conventional scientific theory holds that the harsh conditions on Venus and Mars rule out the possibility of life on those planets. The newly acquired knowledge of archaeobacteria may destroy this theory.

Mr. Langworthy said that he and other hunters of archaeobacteria were turning their search to highly alkaline surroundings. A find made there, he said, would increase the likelihood of the existence of life in harsh environments elsewhere in the universe.

Mr. Woese listed four common characteristics of archaeobacteria that have been identified so far: ribosomal and transfer ribonucleic acids, a peculiar structure in the walls of their cells, types of fats, and habitats far from the usual environment of the higher forms of life.

## Southern Cookbooks

The chronological setting and relative ages of the archaeobacteria are deduced by examining their genetic mutations in much the same way as the dates of books are established.

Mr. Woese said that the dates of some Southern cookbooks, for example, have been identified by cataloging, chronology and comparing their misspellings. The same basic technique is used with the archaeobacteria.

He speculates that archaeobacteria and more complex bacteria may have evolved from a common ancestor, but that each had its dominant period of history. He draws an analogy with the development of mammals and reptiles, which evolved together at about the same time, although the age of the reptiles ended millions of years ago and was supplanted by the dominance of mammals.



**RACISTS ENRAGED** — Police hold back gesticulating youths of the National Front, a group of far rightists, as about 2,000 members of the Anti-Nazi League marched past in East London in a show of support for the area's Bengali community. Last week, a horde of rightist youths rampaged through the Brick Lane area yelling racist slogans.

Scientists Identify Virus  
Linked to Hepatitis Cases

By Harold M. Schmeck Jr.

NEW YORK, June 19 (NYT) — Scientists have captured and taken electron microscope photographs of a virus that may prove to be the cause of most of the hepatitis transmitted by blood transfusion, according to a recently published report.

If further tests prove conclusively that the virus is a cause of hepatitis, it should be possible to develop a screening test to keep this source of infection out of blood supplies. Such an achievement could markedly reduce the toll of this debilitating and sometimes fatal liver inflammation.

Thousands of cases of post-transfusion hepatitis are believed to occur each year in this country.

Two hepatitis viruses are already known. One of these, called hepatitis A, is spread by contaminated food. It is the cause of outbreaks such as those that can occur when oysters or clams are harvested from contaminated waters. It is seldom a cause of post-transfusion hepatitis.

The other known hepatitis virus, called hepatitis B, is the previously known cause of transfusion hepatitis. Efforts in recent years to eliminate this virus from donor blood have helped to achieve a sharp reduction in hepatitis after use of blood and blood products.

The fact that thousands of cases do still occur after use of blood known to be free of types A and B has convinced blood specialists that one or more additional hepatitis viruses exist. These still-unknown viruses are referred to simply as "non-A, non-B." About 90 percent of hepatitis cases transmitted by blood or blood products are currently presumed to be caused by non-A, non-B virus.

An important step in proving that non-A, non-B virus does exist was taken earlier this year when two teams of scientists succeeded in transmitting hepatitis to chimpanzees by injecting them with small amounts of blood free of the two known viruses.

The newly reported accomplishment included transmission to chimpanzees and also the isolation of a virus. It was reported Friday in the Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report of the Center for Disease Control, a federal establishment in Atlanta. The research was done at the center's hepatitis laboratories in Phoenix.

"Virus-like particles associated with non-A, non-B hepatitis in humans have for the first time been recovered from an experimentally infected chimpanzee and visualized," the report said.

The virus particles appear to be spherical, about the size and shape of the hepatitis A virus, Dr. Daniel Bradley, a virus expert at the hepatitis laboratories in Phoenix said in answer to a telephone query. They were somewhat smaller than the B virus, he said.

Tests also showed the new virus to be chemically different and distinct from the two known hepatitis viruses.

Dr. Bradley said that he considered the evidence strong that a non-A, non-B hepatitis virus had been found at last. However, he added

## After Earlier Defeat

Ireland Plans New Bid  
To Permit Birth Control

DUBLIN, June 19 (UPI) — In 1972, a fisherman's wife took up the fight against Ireland's prohibition of artificial birth control and the government has been reacting since.

Mary McGee, 34, mother of twin girls and two sons, successfully challenged the law prohibiting importation of contraceptive devices.

The five-judge supreme court ruled, 4-1, in 1973 that it was unconstitutional to prohibit the import of such devices for personal use. It said that it had not been asked to rule on another section of the law which makes it a crime to offer such devices for sale.

As a result, it is now possible for individuals to import contraceptive devices if they do not attempt to sell them. The government is faced with the dilemma of patching together legislation that would conform with the court's ruling but still be accepted by the Irish Republic's majority Roman Catholic population.

## Ended in Chaos

One such effort was made by the previous coalition government. All parties in Parliament were allowed a free vote but it ended in chaos when Prime Minister Liam Cosgrave voted against the measure introduced by his justice minister, Patrick Cosgrave.

Now the new government of Prime Minister Jack Lynch is about to make a second try.

Health Minister Charles Haughey has been given the job of determining public opinion. The Roman Catholic hierarchy has left him in little doubt about where it stands.

In a statement issued in April, the bishops warned that no change in the law could make the use of contraceptives appear to be morally right.

The question at issue is not

whether artificial contraception is morally right or wrong," the bishops said. "The clear teaching of the Catholic church is that it is morally wrong."

The bishops noted that this teaching is "binding on the conscience of Roman Catholics."

## Troubled Path

They did little to ease the government's troubled path. They went on to say:

"It does not necessarily follow that the state is bound to prohibit the distribution and sale of contraceptives. There are many things which the Catholic church holds to be morally wrong, but which it has never suggested should be prohibited by law."

While the government treads through the maze of conflicting views, the woman who started it all was not very impressed.

"I am disappointed that they have not made a decision," Mrs. McGee said. "It is nothing but hypocrisy."

Mrs. McGee decided to test the law when after having four children, she was warned that another pregnancy could endanger her life.

She sent to England for a contraceptive device. Customs officials seized it.

"I decided out of the blue to consult a solicitor (lawyer)," she said. Her battle to have the law declared unconstitutional was paid for by someone else.

"To this day," she said, "I don't know who backed me financially."

## Korean Storm Kills 9

SEOUL, June 19 (UPI) — At least nine persons were killed and five others were reported missing in a rainstorm during the weekend in South Korea's southern coastal areas.



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## Israel Offers No Solution

For a month the Israeli Cabinet strove to reach some kind of accord on what is one of the most difficult specific problems it has faced: the future of the West Bank. Prime Minister Begin had, in his peace proposal, suggested a temporary solution: five years of partial autonomy with a West Bank that remained under Israeli military control.

The Arab states, including Egypt's President Sadat, to whom the proposal was primarily directed, were not pleased. The United States asked that Israel be more specific about what would happen after the five years expired. And so, after much debate and a long labor, the Israeli Cabinet came up with an answer.

It was a mouse. After five years, the Cabinet affirmed Israel would negotiate "the nature of the future relations between the parties" in discussions with the Arab neighbor states and with "the participation of the representatives of the residents of Judea, Samaria and the Gaza district as elected in accordance with the administrative autonomy."

Israel has offered no solution — it has only suggested a means of possibly arriving at a solution after five years. That this would be unacceptable to Arab states, even those which are not "rejectionist" of all negotiations with Israel, can be assumed. All of the Arab nations start from the premise that the United Nations has called on Israel to withdraw from all lands occupied in the 1967 war. And this, of course, counters the theory, which the United States accepts, that at least some of the occupied territories might be held by Israel for strategic reasons.

But Mr. Begin's government has gone beyond that compromise. It wants Israeli military control over territories it has already occupied for 11 years continued for another five years. It refers to those lands under the Biblical names of Judea and Samaria; it has established settlements of Israelis in them, and it rejects any concept of an independent

Palestine state as an answer to the Diaspora of the Palestinian Arabs.

So the Begin government's reply to Washington's request for some initiative toward a peaceful solution of the Middle Eastern dilemma leaves matters where they stood when Prime Minister Begin made his first detailed response to President Sadat's own gestures toward Arab acceptance of an Israeli state. In fact, conditions have deteriorated. Mr. Sadat's position in the Arab world and even in Egypt has been under extreme pressure. Another public announcement of what is, in effect, a continuing stalemate makes matters worse for him. The United States, which remains virtually the sole international support of Israel, is disappointed. And inside Israel, even inside the Begin Cabinet, there is tension and opposition.

Mr. Begin and his supporters are moved by two principal drives: One is quite practical — the position of a small state with relatively few points of topographical strategic strength, which has been assailed by all of its neighbors and is under constant attack by Palestinian guerrillas. The other is a sense of historic and religious continuity that extends over all of what was once a Jewish kingdom and which offers a homeland to a dispersed race.

No one can honestly dispute the force of the emotions behind these stands. But it is equally difficult to dispute the hard facts which millennia of history and the changes they have wrought have imposed upon the Middle East. The task of Israeli and Arab, of Jew, Moslem and Christian, of the states outside the region which have profound associations with it, is to achieve an adaptation of all the confrontations there to some livable, workable, society of peoples and nations and faiths. It is, perhaps, as complex and difficult a task as humanity has ever faced. And what has emerged from the Israeli Cabinet debate does not measure up to the opportunities that may be glimpsed, the dangers that are all too obvious.

## The California Oil Glut

Events are not dealing kindly with James R. Schlesinger, the secretary of energy, or with the administration's energy program. It's one laceration after another. The latest is the California oil glut. It has now forced the secretary, reluctantly, to let West Coast refiners get rid of a temporary surplus of heavy fuel oil by selling it abroad.

To oil men in California, that's merely the normal and sensible thing to do with a surplus. But to the politicians in Washington, the symbolism is devastating. President Carter and Mr. Schlesinger have labored for more than a year to induce a reluctant Congress to pass a broad bill with a series of new taxes to diminish oil imports and ward off shortages. Now, in the midst of this exercise in persuasion, the administration is forced to concede that the West Coast oil glut has reached a point at which there are no longer tanks in which to put any more of the stuff and, if the companies can't ship some of it overseas, they are going to cut production.

The reasons for this embarrassing abundance start with last winter's heavy rains in California. By filling the mountain reservoirs, the rains have provided enormous amounts of hydroelectric power and taken some of the load off the oil-fired generators. That, in turn, has created a sudden and unexpected surplus of the heavy industrial fuel known as residual oil.

Well, why not move it to other parts of the country that now burn imported oil? Easier said than done. Because of the mountains, the West Coast has always operated as a market separate from the rest of the country. There is talk of better pipelines, but the projects are currently hung up on various economic and environmental issues. Oil can move by sea, but the costs are monstrous. Tankers big enough to be efficient can't go through the Panama Canal. California oil is a rather low grade polluted with sulfur, and it would need heavy subsidies to compete on the East Coast with foreign oil. The natural market for the West Coast surplus is not New England but — of course — Japan.

There is a meaning to this incident that ought not be missed — and it is not the meaning that the outraged huffing and puffing in the Senate might suggest. The West Coast surplus is a case study in excessive regulation. Congress decided several years ago to fix the price of oil to the penny. Since oil comes from many sources at many different costs, price-fixing requires a vast system of equalization subsidies. These subsidies are now creating endless anomalies that have to be corrected by equally endless political rulings that, in turn, create their own unanticipated side effects. Anomalies would also develop in a less heavily regulated market, but they would be corrected in the profits and losses of daily trading. They would be the traders' private business.

The dangerous thing about the present system is that every minor adjustment has to be examined, debated and defended as public business. Every ruling and correction is a national decision with national and even, as in this case, international implications. The California surplus of residual oil is trivial and transient. But the remedy now involves the White House, which must anxiously weigh its impact on all the other Carter administration policies on oil and energy. This elephantine process is a recipe for disaster in turbulent, volatile, worldwide market in a commodity of which this country consumes 3 million tons a day.

Mr. Schlesinger would like to replace most of this regulation, subsidy and price-fiddling with one relatively simple tax on crude oil. It's a genuinely good idea. But unfortunately — another unlucky event for the administration — the California tax vote has thrown Congress into such a panic that the hope of getting any new tax on crude oil is now zero. For those in Congress who cannot see where the present system of price controls and subsidies is leading, there will undoubtedly be further cases shortly of a similarly instructive character.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## International Opinion

### Slow Progress for Asean

Since 1975, Asean (the Association of Southeast Asian Nations) has been finding that its progress is disappointingly slow. At last week's foreign minister's conference in Thailand, it was admitted that there had been much talk about cooperative projects, tariff reductions and regional trading agreements, but very little had been done.

What Asean has done well is in representing itself as a neutralist zone of peace. Thus

far, Asean can claim good relations with Europe, with the United States, with China and even, grudgingly in the last year or so, with the Soviet Union and the still volcanically active revolutionary region of Indochina. Only with Japan do relations seem to be unnecessarily discordant. Asean wants some kind of political tribute from Japan which Japan's ambiguous stance in the world makes it difficult for the Japanese to make.

— From the Times (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

June 20, 1903

NEW YORK — The professional gamblers who infest the luxurious smoking-rooms of ocean liners may soon be driven from their profitable haunts, if a meeting held today between members of various shipping lines fulfills its purpose. The meeting was held here to discuss prevention of the future operations of itinerant card sharps, but the only suggestion made consisted of the proposal that former central office detectives, who know all the crooks and gamblers, be engaged for the fast ships on each line.

### Fifty Years Ago

June 20, 1928

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — John D. Rockefeller Jr. said yesterday he believes that large numbers of boys and girls who rush off to college would in all probability make better use of their lives if they went into some useful occupation in their home towns. "College," he said, "does not necessarily mean . . . an education. On the contrary, during that period one may have acquired habits of indolence, an unwarranted sense of superiority, or become dissatisfied with the environment in which one's lot is cast and in which one is fitted to live."



## Rethinking U.S. African Policy

By George W. Ball

NEW YORK — In his Ann Arbor speech on June 7, President Carter promised that the United States would assist African efforts to contain the intrusion of Soviet-supported Cuban troops "as we have done recently in Zaire."

What we did in Zaire primarily was to airlift equipment for French and Belgian troops and fly in Moroccan forces as replacements. The implications of the president's promise suggest the need for a rethinking of our traditional position toward Africa in the light of realities.

One reality is that Western Europe has progressively gained in strength and wealth since the end of World War II, while the U.S. share of economic power has declined. Yet the European nations have undertaken few political or military responsibilities outside their Continent. None has felt powerful enough to play a world role, nor been willing to serve merely as an accessory to U.S. policy.

If we are prepared to recognize the primacy of European interests in areas where they can effectively employ their limited power and resources, may we not expect some key European countries to extend political and military as well as economic assistance?

Africa is the logical place to test that hypothesis. It lies in the same geographical relation to Europe as does Latin America to the United States, while solid European relationships already exist with certain African states. France has long furnished substantial economic aid to French-speaking African nations, and the European Economic Community has established special relations of aid and trade with 36 African nations. Recently, in Zaire, French and Belgian intervention played a key role in halting an insurgent group seeking to break off Shaba Province from the rest of the country.

Although our bureaucrats cherish their freedom of maneuver and our specialists in African affairs decry any European involvement in Africa as neocolonialism, such preferences or prejudices should not deter us from recognizing the primacy of European responsibility for such areas as Zaire and the French-speaking states. Nor should we be bemused by the slogan that African problems should be exclusively dealt with by Africans. When Soviet and Cuban power threatens an African state, that country has every right to ask for help from its northern hemisphere friends.

Of course, we should encourage mutual help among the African nations but with few illusions about its effectiveness against an outside force. The new African countries

are deeply preoccupied with their own domestic problems, with a common fear of separatism, their major unifying principle. Because most African national borders are merely the lines fixed where one colonial power collided with another, such borders lack geographical, economic and ethnic logic, splitting up areas suited for development as a unit and disrupting tribal allegiances. Thus, almost every state has tribal groups with separatist aspirations.

### Breakaway

The primary reason the United States supported UN efforts to stop the katanga (now Shaba) secession in the early 1960s was to halt a breakaway movement that might have set off fragmentation throughout Africa. Yet the African states common interest in resisting separatism does not assure their willingness to help one another or make such mutual help more than a thin reed.

Today, Cuba appears as an African ogre. But evidence of a Cuban presence does not require us to approach every African conflict in the same terms. While exploring activities of the Russians and Cubans invited in by Ethiopia, we have little basis to object so long as they do not cross into Somalia.

We should encourage Saudi Arabia and Egypt and other Moslem countries to help defend their Islamic brothers in Somalia. The nightmare haunting the State Department is that, unless a general settlement is reached in Rhodesia, Cuba may not only provide training but deploy substantial forces to assist the Patriotic Front against the fragile government in Salisbury. In that event, Western resistance would be paralyzed since we could not afford the appearance of siding with the whites against the blacks.

But such direct Cuban intervention seems to me unlikely. Cuban troops are already thinly spread over Africa and are still suffering losses in Angola. And Cuba faces an awkward choice in Ethiopia where it is being pressed for help against Eritrean separatists — an action that would make mockery of its commitment to national liberation movements.

Thus, Cuba seems unlikely to risk substantial forces in the Rhodesian struggle against the far stronger South African forces that would almost certainly intervene. Nor could it expect direct Soviet military help. The Kremlin sees Africa as peculiarly suited for low-cost, low-risk proxy mischief. Though the Soviet-Union is quite prepared to fight to the last Cuban,

it has never deployed its own forces outside the Eurasian land mass.

It would be wrong to overreact to Cuban adventurism. Cuba is, after all, a puny country, severely limited in the forces it can deploy or the losses it can accept. While we should certainly mobilize resistance to Soviet penetration in what is historically a Western sphere of influence, Moscow is unlikely to establish a durable position in Africa. Its abortive past efforts have shown that the physical, political and cultural terrain of that continent is quite unsuited to its imperialism.

George W. Ball, an investment banker, was Under Secretary of State from 1961 to 1966. He wrote this article for The New York Times.

## Who Dares Whisper?

By Anthony Lewis

NEW YORK — Here is an ingenious plan to assure secrecy in government: declare all information in official files to be, legally, "government property." Then using the information without permission would be a crime, like stealing an Army truck.

Could a tactic like simple really work? It sounds too clever, too transparently tricky for any U.S. government to get away with. But right now it is working. It is being tried by the Department of Justice: Jimmy Carter's Department of Justice. And so far the department is getting away with it.

The idea was used in the case of Ronald Humphrey and David Truong, the two men convicted last month of trying to deliver State Department documents to Vietnam. The main charge against them was old-fashioned espionage: giving defense information to a foreign power for its advantage. What virtually nobody noticed was that there were other counts in the indictment.

### Convicted

The two men were charged — and convicted — under Section 641 of the federal criminal code, which makes it a crime to steal government property. What was the property? The Justice Department said it was information, and Judge Albert V. Bryan Jr. followed that view of the law when he charged the jury

"Information may be government property," the judge said, "apart from the document or the sheets of paper themselves." Thus it does not matter if the original government document remains in the files. Anyone who copies it or makes notes from it without official approval has still stolen "property."

For advocates of secrecy, the beauty of that legal theory is that it applies to no matter what kind of government information is involved. National security need not have a thing to do with it. The price of food in the White House mess, the Amtrak deficit — any fact that leaked could be the subject of a criminal prosecution.

In short, the government-property theory of information would give this country an Official Secrets Act. It would be potentially as devastating to the press and public knowledge as Britain's secrecy law, which Americans and a good many Britons have for years condemned.

### No Right

The idea of the United States government "owning" information is against the tradition that goes right back to the founding of the Republic. From the beginning, the government has had no right to copyright its documents. If the ad-

TOKYO — In a bright mid-morning last month, a Soviet-made Andropov aircraft landed in Yenan, China. Aboard was Dixie Mission-2 — 40 Americans in all.

On July 22, 1944, as GIs, some of them landed on the same spot in a U.S. military C-47; members of an Army observer group, they would enjoy the hospitality of the Chinese Communist leaders, then based in Yenan. The effort was called Dixie Mission because they had been sent to observe the rebel side of China's civil war.

Last month, they and their wives and grown children returned to China on a mission of reminiscence, not reconnaissance.

### Over Nagasaki

The first Dixie Mission sought information to use in the South Sea war against the Japanese. Instead, a year later, World War II ended in the air above Hiroshima and Nagasaki. The rebels of Yenan — men like Mao Tse-tung and Chou En-lai — later became leaders of the largest nation on earth. And the professional futures of several of the Americans who had lived with them in 1944 and 1945 were undermined by blind anti-Communism and hot and cold wars.

The late Col. David Barrett, who first headed the mission, and my father, John Emmerson, then a second secretary of the U.S. Embassy in Chiang Kai-shek's capital city, Chungking, were denied reserve promotions. One of the most deeply hurt was John S. Service, then also a second secretary up from Chungking. McCarthyism forced him out of the Foreign Service and only the Supreme Court could finally compel the State Department to take him back.

In 1978, on Dixie Mission-2, Mr. Service and his father, John S. Service, and their families, and their favorable estimates of Communist strength in Yenan have been vindicated — first by history, when Mao and his comrades won the civil war, and later by politics, when McCarthyism declined. Then the Communist bloc split open, Richard Nixon went to Peking, and the bias of those who once looked for scapegoats on whom to blame the "loss" of China became openly laughable.

### In the Caves

We revisit Yenan. The manmade caves where the Dixie Mission lived are now a dormitory for middle school students. The old mess hall, named Whitley by the Communists in honor of the one mission member who lost his life in the area, Henry Whitley, is gone. Next to the pear orchard where the GIs were invited to dance with wives of Mao and Chou to "Yankee Doodle" and other capitalist tunes, a prime female guide shepherds tourists through one of the now "holy" places where Mao lived.

Donald K. Emmerson is associate professor of political science at the University of Wisconsin, Madison. He wrote this article for The New York Times.

and worked. Nowhere in the town is there a plaque, a photograph, or any other public acknowledgment that the Dixie Mission was ever there.

Where Dixie-1 failed, Dixie-2 succeeded. We were given eight banquets in as many cities, and in each we are toasted as symbols of "friendship between our two peoples."

Jane Whitley has come with us to see the country her late husband loved so much. She talks with Madame Chu Tih, who was with her own husband in Yenan, where he commanded the Communist army. "I think my husband used to dance with you," Mrs. Whitley jokes. "We were friends then." Madame Chu replies, warmly but without smiling.

Chou En-lai's widow is also there, and next to her, a U.S. nurse. In 1973, she relates, the original plan was given to her husband, then premier, by the widow of a U.S. pilot who had been rescued by Chinese Communist guerrillas after the Japanese had shot down his plane. "I replanted the rose," Madame Chou says, "I cared for it, and it flourished — this rose of Chinese-American friendship." She gives us the rose, implying: May you, too, help it grow.

Mr. Nixon, Gerald Ford and Secretary of State Cyrus Vance have visited Peking. While we were there President Carter's national security adviser, Zbigniew Brzezinski, arrived.

### Normalisation

When will a Chinese official come to Washington? "Not before normalization," said Wang Pingnan, head of the People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries. On that expectation note, our visit ended.

China's leaders are not looking covetously southward but anxiously north toward the Soviet Union. In the short run, the Chinese want Western technology more than they want Taiwan. In any case, President Carter is unlikely soon to "abandon" another anti-Communist ally in Asia — certainly not before the fall congressional elections.

But the Shanghai communiqué implied promise to normalize relations with the People's Republic is already six years old. "We can wait," Wang Pingnan told us in Peking, "but not forever." Thirty-four years ago, the first Dixie Mission gave the United States the opportunity to recognize the reality in China. Dixie-2 symbolizes our second chance. In the long run, we cannot afford to miss it.

Donald K. Emmerson is associate professor of political science at the University of Wisconsin, Madison. He wrote this article for The New York Times.

ministration presented the property theory as a legislative proposal, the chance that Congress would enact it is just about zero.

What the Carter Justice Department has done instead is to try to impose an Official Secrets Act on this country by stealth. And unless the highest courts reverse the ruling of the Humphrey-Truong conviction, or the administration abandons it, the tactic will have worked.

There is a precedent — from the time of Richard Nixon and John Mitchell. In their aborted prosecution of Daniel Ellsberg and Anthony Russo over the Pentagon Papers, one charge was theft of the information in the Xeroxed documents. To fact, another troubling count in the Humphrey-Truong conviction tracks the Ellsberg case: a charge of communicating data "relating to the national defense" without any showing of intent to harm the United States or aid a foreign power.

Why should Jimmy Carter's Justice Department follow such an unhappy example? Carter, after all, said a lot in the campaign about "open government." Was that all deception? Does he really want extraordinary new power in government to suppress uncomfortable facts? Is his attorney general, Griffin Bell, maneuvering craftily to that end?

Conspiracy seems unlikely to me. My guess is that Griffin Bell has never thought about the dangerous implications of these counts in the Humphrey-Truong indictment. They have the aroma of overzealous career lawyers in the Justice Department's Criminal Division: the sort of prosecutors who are not content with an espionage case but want to pile on legal theories that may be useful against other targets.

But to say that is not a compliment to Griffin Bell or his assist-

ants. This is only the latest of many extremely disturbing positions taken by the Carter Justice Department — disturbing for freedom of expression and information. The department has pushed gag orders to new extremes, and this week it brings Frankfurter to trial for publishing classified information about the CIA. It is hardly reassuring if Bell's excuse is inattention or insensitivity.

The curious thing is that newspapers and others usually concerned about such issues have not raised more alarm. If John Mitchell were responsible, there would have been screaming editorials across the country. Perhaps a personal element is needed to dramatize issues. The press focuses on Bell in the David Martin affair, which was really trivial compared to the series of secrecy threats.

One has to wonder, too, whether the White House knows what is going on. Vice President Mondale said in a speech last week that the president had ordered a review of all proposed legislation to assure "full protection" of First Amendment rights. But insidious government positions in lawsuits are more threatening to those freedoms.

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## The Last Unmarried Days of a Princess

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, June 19 (IHT) — The luggage is sold out, but the pots and pans are still there, as well as the dozen coral and silver cake forks and the Pyrex-lined, silver-plated tureens that can go on the table.

Princess Caroline, who is said to make an excellent cheesecake, is a practical girl, judging from the items mentioned above, all part of her Dior wedding list, which also includes more expensive knickknacks, such as silver goblets, malachite and jade frames, with ashtrays to match, and pretty, wisteria-decorated dishes and plant holders.

Dior has put all of the princess' selection in a special small room and it also has a chauffeur assigned to make immediate deliveries.

"Yes, the princess chose everything herself," the salesgirl said. "She and her fiancé were very personal about it and seemed to care about each item."

Princess Caroline has two other wedding lists, at Valentino Piu and Puffcoat.

From Valentino Piu, which is designer Valentino's decoration shop, she chose another dinner set, this time decorated with cherries, with glasses to match, plus a bamboo breakfast tray and a large number of low-priced knickknacks, such as heart-shaped boxes and place mats.

By far the heaviest list is at Puffcoat, an old-fashioned gift house specializing in conventional silver, porcelain and crystal.

For flat silver, Princess Caroline chose a handsome Louvois, or Louvois, XIV, pattern and assorted flat serving dishes. One of her dinner sets, called Ching Tao, is a copy of an 18th-century Chinese pattern, while the coffee cups are copies of an 18th-century blue-and-gold pattern.

The glasses also follow the handsome but classic Baccarat line.

Otherwise, Princess Caroline has spent her last unmarried days both working and playing. Last week, she delivered a speech at a Unesco round table on the subject: "What kind of world are we leaving to our children?" Other participants in-

cluded Han Suyin, Peter Ustinov, Vasarely and Jean d'Ormesson.

The princess, who speaks five languages, has also been busy with her final exams (philosophy and child psychology) and will probably concentrate on the problems of retarded children after her wedding.

Fittings for her wedding dress and trousseau are continuing. Marc Bohan of Dior is running away with the show. An old friend and steady courtier of Princess Grace, he is doing the dresses for both the princess and her mother for all three days of festivities. That includes big gowns for the ball, given for some 700 people at Monaco palace June 27, dresses for the civil ceremony, June 28, and the religious wedding, June 29. The wedding will take place, not in the cathedral where her parents were married, but in the palace's private chapel, which holds no more than 70 people.

While the princess' wedding will be a three-day event, it will not resemble that of her parents, which caused a worldwide commotion. Things have been kept on a low key, only close friends have been invited to the ball and the religious wedding "will be strictly family," Princess Grace said. "We don't want to repeat what happened 20 years ago," she added with a slight chuckle.

The princess also took time to pose for a young Catalan painter, J. Torrente Liado, who is currently exhibiting in Paris at the Galerie Pyramide, on the Rue Bonaparte. The princess saw the catalog (hand-somely photographed by Lord Snowdon) and reportedly liked it so well that she decided to have her portrait done right away, despite her crowded schedule.

The portrait was finished early last week but is still on the painter's easel, where it has to dry for another month.

Liado, whose portraits include Rose Kennedy, Olympia de Rothschild and Dewi Sukarno, delivered a sober, serious, not to say dramatic, vision of Princess Caroline, wearing a black dress on a black background.

PORTRAIT OF A PRINCESS: Caroline of Monaco sits for finishing touches on painting by Catalan portrait artist J. Tor-

rente Liado. Princess was said to be delighted by the elongated face painter gave her and approved it over fiancé's protests.

"Famous people often build a wall between themselves and the rest of the world, but not the princess," the painter said. "She has beautiful eyes," he added, "with a mixture of intelligence and gaiety."

The princess, who finds herself too chubby, was delighted with the elongated, narrower-than-life face the artist gave her. When fiancé Philippe Junot protested, she said, "No, no. That's fine."

Princess was said to be delighted by the elongated face painter gave her and approved it over fiancé's protests.

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## Passenger Prejudice Still Flies High

### Women Are Breaking the Airlines' Cockpit Barrier

By Deborah Ward  
WASHINGTON (IHT) — The commercial airlines are one step ahead of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

Although NASA recently broke the astronaut sex barrier by announcing the selection of six women as mission specialists, they still employ no female pilots.

However, women pilots — even if their numbers are few — have been entering the cockpits of U.S. commercial airlines since December, 1972. Foreign carriers began employing women pilots as early as 1969.

Lufthansa and British Airways employ only male pilots, approximately 5,000 in all. SAS did hire a woman pilot not too long ago, but she resigned last year. British Caledonia employs a woman co-pilot, who has been flying with the company for about four years.

Ireland's airline, Aer Lingus, employs 316 male pilots, but a woman enrolled in their latest class and should be flying for the company next year.

Aeroflot is reported to have a small number of women pilots, but the figure is not available. Continental, Western and Texas International lead the U.S. carriers with six female pilots each, followed by United with five, and American and Braniff with four each. Several other carriers employ from one to three women pilots such as Frontier, Delta, Southern and Alaska.

The success of these approximately 50 women who now fly U.S. commercial jetliners "belies the problems and pressures they have encountered," said to a certain extent, still encounter today. Commercial pilot requirements are stiff, including a college diploma, commercial license, instrument rating and at least 1,500 hours of flight, partly at night.

Only 50 female pilots out of some 33,000 commercial pilots is a small percentage, but the skies are becoming friendlier. In fact, industry officials expect women pilots to increase in number in coming years because many veteran pilots trained during World War II are approaching retirement.

One of the major roadblocks to hiring women pilots is not airline prejudice, but passenger prejudice, according to several women pilots. Beverly Bass, one of the four women flying for American, explains the problem. "The company says, 'Your qualifications are great, but what would our passengers say?'" She says that one amusing experience occurred when an older woman peered into the cockpit and upon noting Miss Bass exclaimed, "Oh, I didn't know the captain had a secretary."

Other women pilots admit to experiencing similar confrontations. Cheryl Ritchie, first officer with Piedmont Airlines, remarks that no one has yet gotten off her plane although she did have one else call. "After figuring out there was no other way to get to his destination in South Carolina, the passenger reluctantly sat down," Miss Ritchie agrees with Miss Bass that airlines have been forced by passenger opinion to hire only male pilots.

Western Airlines second officer Cindy Rucker says that one of her passengers asked for a priest. Another passenger, upon seeing a pilot with long brown curls, asked, "Since when has Western hired hippie pilots?" When told the pilot was a woman, the passenger's expression changed from disgust to shock and she didn't say a word.

Most women commercial pilots find airline personnel in general receptive to their needs and open-minded about their career choice, although they find some male pilots tend to be overindulgent. Stephanie Wallace, the second woman piloted by Braniff, says that some male pilots would help her put on her jacket in the cockpit, but since there is hardly enough room to move, quite frequently they were unsuccessful. "There were awkward moments, some would laugh, and some would be flustered, but it probably only due to a lack of assurance on how to react to us," Miss Wallace says.

Continental pilot Mary Hirsch is comfortable in the cockpit and counters a "great deal of trust but no faith" from passengers. "Her only complaint is the uniform. 'They want us to dress like a man,' she grouses, 'and they have yet to compromise on that requirement.'"

A female pilot who was standing in a hotel lobby was mistaken for a female bellhop by a matronly lady who wanted her bags carried. On the flight, Hughes Aircraft, allow their female pilots to choose their own uniforms. First officer Mary Bush-Lowman likes her uniform even though it is not that different from her husband's, a Hughes Aircraft flight captain.

Although women pilots are seeking total passenger support in respect, they have successfully garnered admiration and credibility from within the airline industry. A more qualified woman pilot, passengers may become more accustomed to a female at the controls. Only six years ago, there were no women pilots. As Cindy Rucker admits, "For years, I was thought of as a kook. Now, I'm considered a pacesetter. What a nice change."

## Toy Maker to the Queen

By Sandra Salmons

BRIGHTON, England (NYT) — The closest thing to a royal toy maker in the service of Queen Elizabeth is 78-year-old Yvonne Rose. For nearly 25 years, Miss Rose has been making her distinctive hand-carved and hand-painted carousels and doll houses for the children of the royal family. Her latest project is a miniature zoo for Master Peter Phillips, the 7-month-old son of Princess Anne.

A one-time stage and costume designer, Miss Rose received her first royal commission shortly after World War II when Queen Mary ordered a carousel for her great-grandson, Prince Charles. Later she made a doll house for Princess Anne, and a miniature village for the children of Princess Alexandra, the queen's first cousin.

Her toys, roughly hewn but richly detailed, are beguiling blends of the primitive and the sophisticated. Master Peter's zoo, for example, has a formidable menagerie of caged tigers, polar bears, elephants and throngs of people. Except for the giraffes, no figure measures more than one and a quarter inches tall.

At the center of the zoo, a spindle, painted sky blue with puffs of clouds, supports an aviary of doves and several brightly colored wooden balloons, from which hang baskets filled with figures of children and adults. A twist of the spindle sends the balloons flying.

Miss Rose also makes Noah Arks, with 30 pairs of animals, like a child can assemble from the top up, and Punch-and-Judy shows in which one puppet throttles the other.

Although her toys seem to appeal equally to boys and girls, Miss Rose has fairly definite ideas about which toys are appropriate for each sex. She chose a zoo for Master Peter, she said, "because small boys love them without fail." If Princess Anne has a daughter next, Miss Rose speculated, she would probably make a doll house or one of her popular rabbit warrens: grassy wooden blocks decorated with bushes and a "Furnished Flat to Let" sign that opens to reveal a maze of rabbit holes.

She is equally painstaking when she crafts toys for nonroyal children, and has a large following in the United States as well as in Britain. (Inquiries may be addressed to her at 24 Clement Terrace, Brighton, Sussex, England.)

Her toys range in price from \$5 for a small figure of a balloon-seller to \$300 for a miniature zoo. Some pieces, such as a large toy shop full of working toys, including a doll house, have become collector items and have been displayed in her one-woman shows.

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June 19, 1978				
	High	Low	Closed	Previous Close
<b>SUGAR</b>				
ct	106.80	109.80	99.05	99.10
ct	102.10	104.25	100.40	101.60
ct	105.25	107.00	102.30	103.60
ct	112.25	116.50	115.50	116.00
ct	115.00	113.00	112.50	113.40
ct	121.50	124.00	124.00	123.75
ct	121.50	121.00	122.75	123.25
1,620 lots of 50 tons.				
<b>COCA</b>				
ct	1800	1700	1792	1703
ct	1740	1580	1730	1661.5
ct	1690	1620	1685	1630
ct	1650	1600	1655	1633.5
ct	1630	1580	1620	1585
ct	1585	1590	1640	1585
ct	N.T.		1600	1625
2,744 lots of 50 tons.				
<b>OFFICE</b>				
ct	1740	1635	1638	1640
ct	1525	1530	1532	1535
ct	1450	1440	1540	1445
ct	1370	1360	1365	1370
ct	1390	1320	1303	1215
ct	1390	1390	1270	1285
ct	1330	1355	1220	1285
4,380 lots of 5 tons.				

## Balance Sheet Total reaches DM 58.2 billion

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### Highlights from the Balance Sheet as at December 31st, 1977

Assets	(in DM 000)	Liabilities	(in DM 000)
Cash	837.7	Due to banks	13,606.9
Bills	364.8	Other creditors	5,961.7
Due from banks	11,125.1	Outstanding debentures	22,970.1
Treasury bills		Loans on a trust basis	
and other securities	4,744.0	at third-party risk	6,734.3
Due from customers	26,769.9	Provisions	262.5
Loans on a trust basis		Nominal capital	550.0
at third-party risk	6,734.3	Declared reserves	1,077.0
Trade investments	389.8	Profit	47.3
and buildings	240.4	Other liabilities	1,145.0
or assets	959.3	Liabilities of	
Landesbausparkasse	6,042.3	Landesbausparkasse	5,852.8
and Loan Association)		(Building and Loan Association)	
	58,207.6	Total	58,207.6

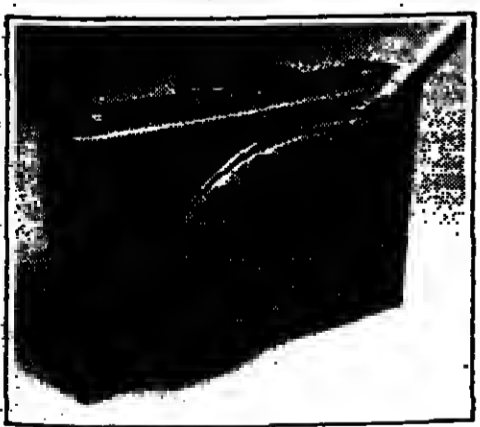
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High	Low	Div. In 8 Yrd.	P/E	100% High Low Quot.		Close	Prev	Close	Prev	





